

RIDING THE BELLS.

Spectacular Feats of the Daring Ringers of Seville.

The ringing of a bell is not, as a rule, a performance particularly trying to the nerves, but there is one set of bell ringers the members of which must know no fear, for a moment of tremor would in all probability be for them the moment of death. They are the bell ringers of the Giralda, in Seville.

When the city is to make merry on feast days the ringers climb to the belfry, and then by the aid of a rope and steps cut in the wall of the tower each mounts to the bell he is to ring and stands astride the shoulder of the brazen monster. Then he presses the bell with his feet, holding on the cross-piece on which the mass of metal is swung.

Gradually the great bell sways to the muscular movement of the man astride it until it acquires a momentum that swings the hammer, first gently and then with increasing force as the sweep of the bell widens until the air is trembling from the giant blows that strike the massive sides of the monster.

The mere vibration of the atmosphere as the huge bells ring out would be enough to make an unpracticed ringer turn dizzy and fall from his perch. But this is not all, for many bells are ringing in the belfry at the same time in obedience to the movements of their riders, and the din is deafening.

Notwithstanding all this, the riders bend and rise and fall with the action of the bells, now appearing to the observer from below to be in a horizontal position as the bell reaches the limit of its swing and again riding gracefully to an upright position as the monster sways backward with another thundering note.

The most extraordinary part of the daring performance is the sight of a bell ringer calmly swaying the bell while it hangs far out of the belfry over the city, for the outward swing sends the counterpoise with the ringer into space beyond the arch.—Success Magazine.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

Their Relation to a Man's Chances For Long Life.

The ideal insurance risk, from the point of view of height, is said to be from five feet seven inches to five feet nine inches tall. According to the National Fraternal congress, longevity and build have a close relation; the greater the variation in height from the above figure the greater the risk.

Brockbank says that tall men are not so long lived as their brothers whose heads are nearer to the ground. Men who are both tall and stout are not as good risks as stout men of medium or below medium height, says a writer in American Medicine. They do not bear acute illness so well, and accidents to them are likely to be more severe.

Risks over the allotted limit of weight are especially liable to diabetes, heart affections, apoplexy, gout, diseases of the kidneys and arteriosclerosis; excessive eating and abuse of alcohol are common among this class. It is stated that stout men under forty are worse risks than those over forty and under sixty, and that men who were unduly fat while they were boys are considered poor risks, especially if the tendency is hereditary.

Stout men are better average risks than their very thin brothers who are liable to tuberculosis and disorders of the nervous system. But for even the featherweight there is much consolation. He bears acute illness better than the heavyweight, and most of the people living beyond the allotted threescore years and ten are of light build. A slim, wiry, small framed man is said to be a better risk than a thin but big boned one.

Ore Deposits.

Men sometimes dream of enormous wealth stored deep in the earth, below the reach of miners, but experts aver that there is little or no ground to believe that valuable metallic deposits lie very deep in the earth's crust. Such deposits, it is said, are made by underground waters, and owing to the pressure on the rocks at great depths the waters are confined to a shell near the surface. With few exceptions, ore deposits become too lean to repay working below 3,000 feet. Nine mines in ten, taking the world as a whole, are poorer in the second thousand feet than in the first, and poorer yet in the third thousand.

A Stationary Growler.

"Well, how are you making it now?" "Still in the low grounds." "Why don't you climb higher?" "High climbin' makes my head swim." "Well, then, get a move on you." "Oh, no! I never move until the rent is due!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Strenuous.

"Was the play exciting?" "Oh, very! The management had engaged two leading ladies, and there was a constant struggle for the center of the stage."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Waiting For the Chance.

Marks—My old aunt had not been dead twenty-four hours when her parrot died too. Parks—The poor bird died of grief, I suppose. Marks—No; poison.—Boston Transcript.

An Explanation.

"So you have been married! Did your husband die, or what?" "The latter."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

In England It Assumes a Number of Curious Phases.

THINGS THE KING CANNOT DO

He Is Barred From Accepting Gifts From Individuals, He Must Not Belong to a Club and May Not Marry Without Parliament's Consent.

It may sound a little curious, but there are quite a number of things which, despite his exalted position as sovereign of the realm, King George V. cannot do. These disabilities range over all sorts of matters and concern etiquette, politics, religion and law. To begin with etiquette, it is an established practice that his majesty must never call upon or grant an audience to a foreign monarch except in the presence of a responsible minister. Etiquette also precludes him from accepting a gift which a loyal subject may wish to make him. Should, however, the gift be a joint offering the prohibition does not apply. This enables King George to accept gifts which are subscribed for by a number of people together.

A king never writes a letter to anybody outside his family circle. All other correspondence has to be conducted through one of his secretaries. Nor does King George accept invitations to dine or stop with a subject. What he does when he wishes to pay such a visit is to invite himself. Another strictly observed point of etiquette is that on ascending the throne a king shall withdraw from any clubs to which he has hitherto belonged. Similarly he cannot become a Free Mason, and if he happens to be one at the date of his ascension he must resign from the craft. King George, however, has not been initiated.

Even in affairs of the heart a sovereign must bow to the will of others. Although King Cophetua might have loved and shared his throne with a beggar maid, the royal marriage act would render the occurrence of any such romantic union impossible in England. Members of the blood royal must have the sanction of parliament before they can marry, and this would certainly not be accorded unless the birth and position of the lady were beyond reproach.

An English king's position toward the law is somewhat peculiar. Theoretically he is above the law. In practice, however, he has to obey it, just as have his subjects. He must observe the established legal system of the country. Any royal proclamation which he issues is only binding in so far as it is founded upon an existing law. It cannot alter the common law or create a new offense, nor can a king set up private tribunals, such as the star chamber, or add to the jurisdiction of a court. By a special act of parliament it has also been decided that if his majesty were to lose an action brought against him by the revenue authorities he would be liable for the payment of costs.

By the law of the land the king cannot possibly commit an offense. Any injury or wrong suffered by a subject at his hands has to be attributed to the "mistake of his advisers," hence it happens that King George is the only person in Great Britain who cannot arrest a suspected felon, even if such a one were to be seen by him entering Buckingham palace or Windsor castle. The reason for this is because no action for wrongful arrest could lie against him, and therefore if the person arrested by him were proved innocent there would then be a wrong without a remedy. Another legal disability of the king is that he is barred of all rights in matters relating to land after a lapse of sixty years. He is also prohibited from serving on a jury or from giving evidence.

Until so comparatively recent a period as 1870 if a subject were convicted of treason or felony the king could claim his property. Another lapsed prerogative of the crown is one known as "corody." During its existence a king who wanted to advance the interests of a royal chaplain could compel a bishop to support such a clergyman until a benefice had been found for him. Nowadays he has not even the right of founding a bishopric or creating ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Similarly he must always be a member of the Church of England and cannot change his religion.

The theory that the king "reigns, but does not govern" is amply borne out by the political system of the country. While the members of parliament are his majesty's "faithful commons," they have certain privileges which he himself does not possess. Thus King George can summon or prorogue parliament at will, but he cannot prolong it beyond a definite period. Similarly he is absolutely debarred from imposing any sort of taxation whatever without first securing the consent of parliament. So jealously guarded is this privilege that a king cannot create new officers with new fees or annex new fees to existing officers, as such a course would be considered as imposing a fresh tax. In bygone times, however, when an English monarch was in want of funds he would levy taxes right and left and without asking anybody.

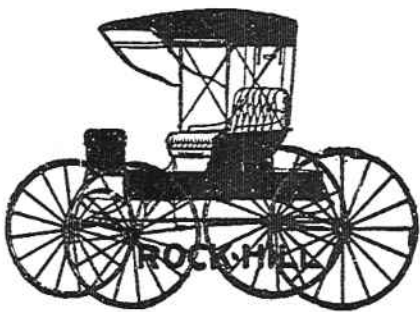
The franchise does not extend to English monarchs. King George is one of the few men possessing a genuine stake in the country without the privilege of recording a vote. — London Bellman.

God pays, but not every Saturday.—Alphonse Karr.

WANTED.

Teacher for Jolly Street school for a five months term at a salary of \$40. per month. The teacher will be elected on July 26. Applications can be sent to either of the undersigned.

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T. P. Richardson,
E. T. Werts,
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BARBECUE.

I will furnish a first class barbecue at Silverstreet on Wednesday, July 20. Everything nice and well and seasonably cooked. J. C. Blair.

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"I would like to guide suffering women to a sure cure for female troubles," writes Mrs. R. E. Mercer, of Frozen Camp, W. Va. "I have found no medicine equal to Cardui. I had suffered for about four years. Would have headache for a week at a time, until I would be nearly crazy. I took Cardui and now I never have the headache any more."

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